look to see if this miner had reached that county. I cycled from Fleet to Aldershot and Farnborough on 27 June, looking carefully at the many Horse Chestnut trees, but with no success. As I was returning home I spotted a few Horse Chestnut trees in a cul-de-sac in Southwood (VC 12) and it was there that I found a few mines of *Cameraria ohridella*, which I believe is the first record for Hampshire.

I took a voucher specimen and sent two mines to Ian Kimber and kept two myself, attempting to breed this moth through. We had success, with three out of the four mines producing moths, the first emerging on 10 July.

In both instances the mines have been located in cul-de-sacs, in Camberley close to the busy A.30 road and in Southwood adjacent to the main London Waterloo to Basingstoke railway line. The rapid spread of this moth will obviously be transport assisted and sites close to main routes could be productive in searching for initial infestations.— Rob Edmunds, 32 Woodcote Green, Fleet, Hampshire GU51 4EY (E-mail: r.edmunds@ntlworld.com).

Two new records for the Monti Cilento National Park (Italy): *Satyrium acaciae* (Fabricius) and *S. w-album* (Knoch) (Lep.: Lycaenidae).

The Parco Nazionale del Cilento e Vallo di Diano, to give it the full title, occupies an area of approximately 2000 square kilometres in the south of the Province of Salerno, Campania, Italy. The park consists of several mountainous areas: M. Alburni (1742 m) in the north, M. Bulgheria (1225 m) in the south, M. Cervati (1852 m) in the east and M. d. Stella (1131 m) in the west. Its habitats are very varied from the high meadows of Cervati, through heavily wooded slopes to dry garrigue and many moist river valleys below. A total of 108 species of butterfly has been recorded from the park (Volpe & Palmieri, 2001. *Farfalle Italiane: 1. Campania and Territori Limitrofi.* Associazione Naturalistica Arion, Castel Volturno – Caserta, Campania, Italy). My wife and I visited the park on several occasions between 20 June and 5 July 2004. On 27 June we climbed up a steep path above San Angelo a Fasanella in the Mti. Alburni region and, at an altitude of about 700 metres, reached some old fields, which had not been cultivated for many years. At the side of the original track through the fields stood an almost dead Sweet Chestnut tree *Castanea saliva*; this had sprouted from its base to about five metres in height and was in flower, attracting many insects to its nectar. Among these were three hairstreaks: *Satyrium ilicis* (Esper), which was very common throughout the park, *S. acaciae* (Fabr.) and *S. w-album* (Knoch), the latter two species having not been reported from the park previously (Volpe, G., pers. comm.). Both sexes of *S. acaciae* were common, feeding also from the large mounds of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*; the many small (approximately one metre high) bushes of *Prunus spinosa*, around which both males and females were flying, were obviously their larval foodplant. Three quite fresh females of *S. w-album* were taken on 27 June and more were seen on 2 July, again around the flowers of the same Sweet Chestnut tree; they were not observed to use any other nectar source. No males were seen on either occasion and at first glance no larval foodplant was visible. However, some 50

metres from the chestnut tree, there were some young (c. 6m high) trees of Smooth-leaved Elm *Ulmus carpinifolia* which, so far as we are aware, has not been recorded specifically as a larval foodplant for *S. w-album*. As no males or females were seen around these trees, we could not be certain whether they were being used but a further search, to a radius of approximately 100 metres revealed no further potential larval food source. *Strymonidia acaciae* was also found along a grassy track lined with *P. spinosa* at c. 750 metres above Corleto Monforte, some seven kilometres to the southeast. With its wide variety of habitats this large area could easily conceal other previously unrecorded species and visits either earlier or later in the year could very well be rewarding.— P. J. C. RUSSELL, Oakmeadow, Wessex Avenue, East Wittering West Sussex PO20 8NP.

Volucella inanis (L.) (Diptera: Syrphidae) in the West Midlands

A single adult was trapped in a house in Selly Oak, Birmingham (O.S. grid reference SP 048831) on 14 June 2003, and appears to be a the most northerly example so far detected in Britain, with the majority of recent records centred around the south-east and south-west of England (Ball and Morris, 2000. *Provisional atlas of British hoverflies (Diptera, Syrphidae)*. Biological Records Centre). It is possible that this species may become established in Birmingham in future.— ALEX J. RAMSAY, Centre for Agri-Environmental Research, Department of Agriculture, University of Reading, Earley Gate, Reading RG6 6AR.

Wahlgreniella nervata (Gillette) ssp. *arbuti* Davidson (Hem:Aphidinae: Macrosiphini) in Norfolk

During the second week of June 2004 my wife noticed that the leaves at the lower half of a three metres tall Strawberry tree *Arbutus unedo* in this garden were dull grey-green and drooping in contrast to those of the upper half of the tree which were yellow-green and upright. On examination I found a heavy aphid infestation in younger stages of development. I immediately applied a proprietary insecticide, which had a dramatic effect in reducing the attack.

I then consulted Clive Carter, a long-standing colleague and aphid specialist, who using my telephoned description narrowed the identification down to the genus *Wahlgreniella*, and then on receipt of adults confirmed *W. nervata* (Gillette) ssp. *arbuti* Davidson. He advised that the insect, although little recorded in the UK, was in no need of conservation so I prepared to spray again only to find so few adults and but two batches of nymphs, that I left them to their own devices and within a few weeks none were to be seen.

Clive Carter pursued the matter of UK records first with V. E. Eastop, who examined the aphid collection in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington and who found the only East Anglian occurrence to have been at "Lowestoft Suffolk